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A DVERTISING. 1 square, orless, 3 times weekly, \$1,50; three onths \$4; six months \$7,50, twelve months \$15. Longerones in proporton,



A PROCLAMATION. By the President of the United States of America.

Whereas, a Treaty of Peace and Friend. ship between the United States of America and the Enperor of Morocco was was concluded and signed at Meccanez, on the sixteenth day of September, Anno Domini one thous sand eight hundred and thirty six, which treaty is, word for word as fol-

In the name of God, the merciful element!

Errahman Ibenu Kesham whom God exalt! PRAISE BE TO GOD!

This is the copy of the Treaty of Peace which we have made with the Americans, and written in this book; affixing help of God, it may remain from for-

Written at Meccanez, the city of O lives, on the 3d day the month Jumad ellabhar, in the year of the Hegira 1252. (Corresponding to September 16, A. D.

ARTICLE 1. We declare that both parties have agreed that this treaty, consisting of twenty-five articles, shall be in- such other persons to assist them in their serted in this book, and delivered to business, as they shall think proper. No James R Leib, agent of the United States, | commander of a vessel shall transport and now their resident consul at Tan- his cargo on board another vessel; he gier, with whose appropation it has been | shall not be detained in port longer than made, and who is duly authorized on he may think proper; and all persons their part to treat with us concerning lemployed in loading or unloanding goods. all the matters contained therein.

be at war with any nation whatever, the other shall not take a commission from the enemy, nor fight under their colors.

ART. 3. If either of the parties shall be at war with any nation whatever, another, captain for captain, officer for and take a prize belonging to that nation, and there shall be found on board and if there shall prove a deficiency on owners. And if any goods, belonging agreed, that all prisioners shall be exwithout any attempt being made to take of the parties.

of a ship of war of either party shall other Chistian nations. be sufficient to exempt any of them from | board; and to avoid all detention of ves-

examination. be at war, and shall meet a vessel at sea | contraband goods have been sent on | end that the same, and every clause and belonging to the other, it is agreed that if an examination is to be made, it shall took the contraband goods on board, filled with good faith, by the United be done by sending a boat with two or three men only; and if any gun shall be fired, and injury done without reason, the offending party shall make good all

ART. 6. If any Moor shall bring citi-t zens of the United States or their effects to his Majesty, the citizens shall imme diately be set at liberty, and the effects restored; and in like manner, if any Moor, not a subject of these dominions, the freight of any goods he takes on shall make prize of any of the citizens | board. of America, or their effects, and bring them into any of the ports of his Majesty, they shall be immediately released, as they will then be considered as under

his Majesty's protection. ART. 7. If any vessel of either party shall put into a port of the other, and have occasion for provisions or other cisions, it shall be immediately granted supplies, they shall be furnished without any interruption or molestation.

and put into one of our ports to repair, wound a citizen of the United States, the

ART. 9. If any vessel of the United of our coasts, she shall remain at the disposition of the owners, and no one shall probation, as she is then considered particularly under our protection; and if forced to put into our ports by stress of compelled to land her cargo, but shall remain in tranquillity until the comman

ART. 10. If any vessel of either of the parties shall have an engagement witha vessel belonging to any of the christian powers, within gun-shot of the forts of the other, the vessel so engaged shall be de fended and protected as much as possible, until she is in safety; and if any American vessel shall be cast on shore on the coast of Wadnoon, or any coast thereabout, the people belonging to her shall

ART. 11. If we shall be at war with any Christian Power, any of our vessels sails from the ports of the United shallfollow until twenty-four hours after the departure of our vessels; and the same regulation shall be observed towards the American vessels sailing from our ports, be their enemies Moors or Christians.

ART. 12. If any ship of war belonging to the United States, shall put into any of our ports, she shall not be examined on any pretence whatever, even though she should have fugitive slaves on board, nor shall the Governor or commander of the place, compel them to be brought on shore on any pretext, nor require any payment for them.

ART 13. If a ship of war, of either party, shall put into a port of the other, and salute, it shall be returned from the fort with an equal number of guns, not more or less.

ART. 14. The commerce with the there to our blessed seal, hat, with the United States shall be on the same footing as is the commerce with Spain, or as that with the most favored nation for the time being; and their citizens shall be respected and esteemed, and have ful! liberty to pass, and repass our country seaports, wehenever they please, without interruption.

ART. 15. Merchants of both countries shall employ only such interpreters, and or in any other labor whatever, shall be ART. 2. If either of the parties shall paid at the customary rates, not more

and not less. ART. 16. In case of a war between the parties, the prisoners are not to be made slaves, but to be exchanged one for officer, and one private man for another; subjects or effects belonging to either of either side, it shall be made up by the the paries, the subjects shall be set at payment of one hundred Mexican dollars liberty, and the effects returned to the for each person wanting. And it is to any nation with whom either of the changed in twelve months, from the time parties shall be at war, shall be loaded of their being taken, and that this exon vessels belonging to the other party, change may be effected by a merchant, they shall pass free and unmolested, or any other person authorized by either

ART. 17. Merchants shall not be com ART 4. A signal or pass shall be given | pelled to buy or sell any kind of goods, to all vessels belonging to both parties, but such as they shall think proper; and by which they are to be known when may buy and sell all sorts of merchanthey meet at sea; and if the commander dise, but such as are prohibited to the

have other ships under his convoy, the ART. 18. All goods shall be weighed declaration of the cammander shall alone and examined before they are sent on sels, no examination shall afterwards be ART. 5. If either of the parties shall made, unless it shall first be proved that board; in which case, the persons who shall be punished according to the usage and custom of the country, and no other person whatever shall be injured, nor shall the ship or cargo incur any penal-

ty or damage whatever. ART. 19. No vessel shall be detained in port on any pretence whatever, nor be obliged to take on board any article without the consent of the commander, who shall be at full liberty to agree for

ART. 20. If any of the citizens of the United States, or any persons under their protection, shall have any dispute with each other, the consul shall decide between the parties; and whenever the consul shall require any aid or assistance from our Government, to enforce his de-

ART. 21. If a citizen of the United ART. 8. If any vessel of the United States should kill or wound a Moor, or, States shall meet with a disaster at sea, on the contrary, if a Moor shall kill or

she shall be at liberty to and and reload the law of the country shall take place, her cargo, without paying any duty what- and equal justice shall be rendered, the consulassisting at the trial; and if any delinquent shall make his escape, the States shall be cast on shore on any part | consul shall not be answerable for him in any manner whatever.

Ant. 22. If an American citizen shall attempt going near her without their ap- die in our country, and no will shall appear, the consul shall take possesion of his effects; and if there shall be no conany vessel of the United States shall be sul, the effects shall be deposited in the hands of some person worthy of trust, weather, or otherwise, she shall not be until the party shall appear who has a right to demand them; but if the heir to the person deceased be present, the der shall think proper to proceed on his property shall be delivered to him without interruption; and if a will shall appear, the property shall descend agreeably to that will, as soon as the consul shall declare the validity thereof.

ART. 23. The consuls of the United States of America, shall reside in any seaport of our dominions that they shall think proper, and they shall be respect ed, and enjoy all the privileges which the consuls of any other nation enjoy and if any of the citizens of the United be protected and assisted, until, by the States shall contract any debts or engagehelp of God, they shall be sent to their ments, the consul shall not be in any manner accountable for them, unless he shall have given a promise in writing for the payment or fulfilling thereof; without which promise in writing, no ap States, no vessel belonging to the enemy pication to him for any redress shall be

ART. 24. If any differences shall arise by either party infringing on any of the articles of this treaty, peace and har mony shall remain notwithstanding, in the fullest force, until a friendly application shall be made for an arrangement; and until that application shall be reject ed, no appeal shall be made to arms And if a war shall break out between the parties, nine months shall be granted to all the subjects of both parties, to dis pose of their effects, and retire with their property. And it is further declared. that whatever indulgence, in trade or otherwise, shall be granted to any of the Christian Powers, the citizens of the United States shall be equally entitled

ART. 25. This treaty shall continue in force, with the help of God; for fifty vears; after the expiration of which term, the treaty shall continue to be binding on both parties, until the one shall give twelve months notice to the other, of an intention to abandon it; in which case. its operations sha'l cease at the end of the twelve months.

Consulate of the United States of America,)
For the Empire of Morocco.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. Be it known: Whereas the undersign ed, James R. Leib, a citizen of the United States of North America, and now heir resident consul at Tanger, having been duly appointed commissioner, by A. D. 1835, for negotiating and concluding a treaty of peace and friendship between the United States of North America, and the Empire of Morocco. I, therefore, James R. Leib, Commissioner as aforesaid, do conclude the foregoing reaty, and every article and clause therein contained, reserving the same nevertheless, for the final ratification of the President of the United States of many citizens who honestly lament what North America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed my signature and the seal of this consulate, on the 1st day of October, in the year of our Lord 1836, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-first.

JAMES R. LEIB.

And whereas, the said Treaty has been duly ratified by the respective Gov ernments: Now, therefore, be it known. that I, Andrew Jackson, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the article thereof, may be observed and ful-States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereun to set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this thirtieth day of January, in the year of our Lord one

thirty seven, and of the Independence of the United States, the sixty first. ANDREW JACKSON.

By the President, JOHN FORSYTH, Secretary of State.

NOTICE.

AMES E. DAVIS, Attorney and Counsel-Lexington, Feb 3, 1837 .- 6-4t

Blank warrants FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

The return of the Charge of the United States, Mr. Ellis, will necessarily draw the attention of all who feel an interest in the posture of our affairs with the neighboring Republic, to the documents which have recently been laid be. fore Congress on this subject. Another communication from the President to Congress on this subject, made necessary by the return of Mr. Ellis, will develope the state of things existing at the moment our Charge d'Affaires lest Mexico. What hewas instructed to ask and to do, will be seen from the following letters of the Secretary of State to Mr. Ellis.

It reems that those councils have prevailed in Mexico, which its late Minister. Gorostiza, inculcated from this capital, What they were, may be ascertained by he English reader from a pamphlet recently published by Peter Force of this city, entitled, "AN EXAMINATION AND RE-VIEW OF A PAMOHLET PRINTED AND SE-CRETLY CIRCULATED BY Mr. E. GOROSTI-ZA, LATE ENVOY," &c.

The pamphlet to which we refer, and which we understand is from the pen of an intelligent literary gentleman, late of the navy contains a translation of Gorostiza's pamphlet and correspondence. The writer, in his review, strongly intimates his suspicion that the Editors in this counry who labored in the cause of Gorostiza, and sought, with him, to bring the good aith of our Government into question, received a valuable consideration for their ervices. Speaking of Gorostiza's abuse f General Jackson, the Reviewer says

"He (Gorostiza) could not have deighted them (the editors) more, unless it vere to have sent them a talega of the seore shipped him to New Orleans for seret service. That such is the case we o not pretend to assert, but assuredly he laborer is worthy of his hire."

In the following passage of Gorostiza's amphlet, will be seen both the object for which he made his representations, (viz: hat his Government might make "a complete publication,") and what these repesentations were. It will be found that he distinguishes the party of "merchants," gentlemen of independent fortunes," the real officers of the army and nary, office holder who cannot be removed," which has every thing in its power." In word, the passage shows that Gorostiza s a thorough going "new born whig," of he White, Webster, Clay, and Calhoun school.

"We hope (says Gorostiza) that the Mexican Government will in due time order the complete publication of all these documents, if it be desired that the world letters patent, under the signature of tho should know of what advantage to Mexi-President, and seal of the United States | co has been the long proclaimed neutrality of North America, bearing date at the of the United States in the war sustained rivy of Washi gton, the 4th day of July. by a neighboring and friendly nation. against the ungrateful strangers whom it had received into one of its most fertil provinces. These strangers too were all North Americans, as were likewise al who have aided them with their hands, heir money, their writings, their advice, and their hatred to Mexico.

> "*It is not here intended to be said that there are not in the United States had taken place, and is still going on in their country, respecting the rebellion in l'exas, and who do not almost desire tha Mexico should triumph, from mere res pect for justice and right: quite the con trary. There is scarcely a single respec table merchant or gentleman of independent fortune, or real officer of the army of navy, or editor who respects himself, or office holder who cannot be removed, or n fine, a single American of the school of Washington and Madison, who does no elong to this class. But what can so ninute a fraction do against the over whelming efforts of a mass necessarily ig norant, which has every thing in its pow er, and which can be blindly led where ever it may please dishonest, greedy, unprincipled, and consequently, unbridled flatterers? nothing, unfortunately for Mexico, and unfortunately too for the United States.

"The Mexican Envoy will, however, never forget the testimonies of sincere interest which he has observed in all those citizens to take in the cause comthousand eight hundred and mitted to his charge, particularly in the excellent and enlightened city of Philadelphia, in Boston, in Baltimore, and even in New York, although the latter place is the head-quarters of the specula. tors in l'exan lands. He also embraces this opportunity to thank the Editors of the National Intelligencer, of the Atlas, of the New York American, and of the other papers, for the noble efforts and the talent with which they have defended this cause, without any other inducement than lor at Law, has removed his office to the room on Jordan's Row, opposite the Clerk's where he can always be found. putation of their country, and without the Envoy having ever had the pleasure of knowing one of those gentlemen even by misinterpreted. In consequence of this, sight.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Ellis. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, July 20, 1836.

SIR: The enclosed copies of letters to demned. this Department from Mr. Coleman, the acting consul of the United States at Tabasco, will inform you of the outrageous conduct of the authorities there with regard to the officers, crew, and cargo of the schooner Northampton, wrecked on the Mexican coast in that quarter, and in relation to the acting consul himself.

The accumulation of causes for complaint on the part of our citizens against the Mexican Government, the frequency of their occurrence of late, and, so far as ppears from the correspondence of your predecessors, the indisposition of that Government to inquire into them, to grant steps to prevent their recurrence, have by no means tended to strengthen the spirit of forbearance with which the President has hitherto acted towards Mexico; entertaining, as he does, a sincere sympathy for her domestic troubles, and a hearty desire to preserve and cultivate the relations of peace, friendship, and good neighborhood-with her Government and people. He is satisfied, however, that further delay in the acknowledgment, if not in the redress, of the injuries complained of, cannot be acquiesced in, compatibly with the dignity, rights, and interests of the United States. He there ore directs, that in presenting to the notice of that Government the case of the Northampton, you will make a fresh appeal to its sense of honor and justice in relation to our claims generally; and, to show that the President's estimate of the grievances suffered by our citizens resorting to Mexico, especially since the conclusion of the treaty, is not exaggerated, in which the interposition of this Government has been asked for since the 5th of April, 1832, and all of which either you or your predecessor has heretofore been instructed to bring to the notice of the Mexican Government.

On the 31st of December, 1831, an al. calde of Menotillan, in the colony of Guazcualco, instituted what is said to have been an illegal, arbitrary, and oppressive proceeding against Doctor Baldwin, a citizen of the United States, under color of a suit at law, preferred and earthe editor who respects himself," 'the ried on by a creature of the alcalde himself. Baldwin appeared before the alfrom "the mass, necessarily ignorant, calde to answer the charge; an altercation ensued; and the alcalde ordered him to the stocks, which Baldwin refused to submit to, attempted to escape, and was pursued by a party of soldiers, who attended the court. In the race Baldwin fell, received an injury in one of his legs, was captured, carried back into the presence of the alcalde, placed in the stocks,

> and afterwards imprisoned. In February, 1832, the schooner Toaz, of Bangor, Maine, was employed by the Mexican Government to carry troops from Matamoras to Galveston bay. The master and mate were murdered by the soldiers on the passage, the crew imprisoned, and the vessel seized and converted to the Mexican service.

On the 21st June, 1832, the American schooner Brazoria was seized in the port of Brazoria, by John Austin, the Mexican military commandant in that quarter, and employed to make an attack upon Anahuac, then in possession of insurgents .-During the attack, she was injured so as to be made unseaworthy, and was abandoned as a total loss, for which the underwriters have received no compensation.

In the summer of 1832, the steamboat Hidalgo and schooner Consolation, belonging to Aaron Leggett, of New York, were forcibly taken possession of by Mexican officers at Tabasco, and used by them. The brig John, belonging to Leg gett, was also detained, and money was extorted from him. The consequence resulting from these acts are represented to have been runious to the sufferer, and the Mexican Government is clearly bound by the treaty to indemnify him for them. In March, 1834, Captain McCeige, of

the schooner Industry, of Mobile, was imprisoned at Tabasco, and an exorbitant fine demanded of him without cause. The payment of the fine being made the only condition upon which he could be allowed to depart, he abandoned his vessel and her cargo to the authorities, who afterwards sold them.

In the summer of .1834, the brig Paragon, of New York, was causelessly fired into on her way to Vera Cruz by the the Mexican public armed schooner Tampico. In answer to an official representation on the subject by Mr. Butler, that Government promised that the affair should be inquired into; but this department is not informed that the promise has been fulfilled.

In the beginning of May, last year, the answer of officers supposed to belong to the custom-house, who boarded the brig Ophir, of New York, on her arrival at Campeachy, to an inquiry of the captain as to which of the ship's papers it would be necessary to present at the customhouse, was accidentally, or intentionally, netwithstanding all the papers were can Government such reparation

shown to the boarding officers, the invoices only being exhibited at the customhouse, the vessel was seized and con-

In May, 1835, also, the schooner Mare tha, from New Orleans, was seized at Galveston bay by the Mexican armed schooner Montezuma for an alleged noncompliance with some of the formalities of their revenue laws. Four of the passengers of the Martha were put in irons under the hatches of the Montezuma, and otherwise treated with great barbarity, merely for an imputed intention to use their fire arms against a guard that had been placed on board the Martha.

In November, 1835, the schooner Hannah and Elizabeth, of New Orleans, was stranded in attempting to enter Matagorsatisfaction for them, or to take proper da bay. While in this condition, she was fired into by the Mexican armed schooner Bravo, boarded by twenty armed soldiers under the command of two officers, who forcibly took the master, crew, and passengers from the wreck, pillaged them of most of their clothes, and chained them in the hold of the Bravo until their arrival at Matamoras, where they were continued in confinement; but through the urgent representation of our consul there, all but the captain were eventually released. It is not known to the department that he has yet been liberated, or that any satisfaction has been offered by the Mexican Government.

On the 17th of February last, William Hallett and Zalmon Hull, citizens of the United States, were arrested in the streets of Matamoras by a party of armed soldiers, who struck Hull in the face with a sword, and forcibly took both to the principal barrack in that city, where they were confined upon suspicion of being about to proceed to Texas. Shortly afyour note will refer to the following cases, terwards sentinels were placed at the doors of the consul's residence, under false pretences, and all communication with the house prohibited. Armed soldiers broke open his gate during his absence, f rcibly took a mare and two mulcs belonging to him, entered his house with drawn swords, and searched every room in it, for the avowed object of finding the consul. Hallet and Hull have been released, but the department is not aware that any reparation has been made for the proceeding against them, or for the insult to the consul.

In February last, an attempt was made at the city of Mexico to take from Mr. W. A. Slacum, protected by a courier's passport from this department, public despatches of this Government, addressed to Mr. Butler. The attempt failed, but Mr. Slacum was fined and detained for carrying official letters on his person, authenticated by the endorsement of this department, and directed to the charge d'affaires of the United States in Mexico.

In March last, the schooner Eclipse was detained at Tabasco, and her master and crew maltreated by the authorities. In April last, the brig Jane, schooner

Compeer, and other merchant vessels of the United States, were forcibly detained at Matamoras.

You will also notify the Mexican Gov. ernment that it is expected any damage which may have been sustained by citizens of the United States, in consequence of the recent embargo at Vera Cruz, Tampico, and other Mexican ports on the Gulf, will be repaired, pursuant to the stipulation in the treaty. The papers now sent, show that the military commandant of Tampico, has made the embargo a pretext for interrupting or obstructing the correspondence between the commander of the United States revenue cutter Jefferson and our consul there. For these acts, proper satisfaction will likewise he expected. The outrages and indignities committed against consuls and other officers of the United States, though not more unjust nor attended with circumstances of greater hardship than those done to individual citizens, are nevertheless to be considered as greater violations of the rights of the United States, and to be represented accordingly.

Though the department is not in possession of proof of all the circumstances of the wrongs done in the above cases, as represented by the aggrieved parties, yet the complaints are such as to entitle them to be listened to, and to justify a demand on the Mexican Government that they shall be promptly and properly examined, and that suitable redress shall be afforded. You will, therefore, imme. diately address a strong but respectful representation to the Mexican Government on the subject of these various injuries. You will also remind it of the numerous other complaints which have been made from time to time, and which still remain unredressed. You will lik wise set forth the great forbearan which the Government of the Unit States has practiced towards Mexico, the friendly and benevolent mot which have led to it; and you will s that the President, finding that this eration and forbearance, so far from appreciated by Mexico, seem only met by new injuries, is constrain a high sense of duty, to ask of the

accumulated wrongs may, on examina tion, be found to require.

just and reasonable demand within three weeks, you will inform the Mexican Government that, unless redress is afforded residence in Mexico will be useless. If will give formal notice to the Mexican Government that, unless a satisfactory answer shall be given within a fortnight. you are instructed to ask for your pass ports; and, at the end of that time, if you do not receive such answer, it is the President's direction that you demand your passports, and return to the United States, bringing with you the archieves of the le-

Mr. William A. Weaver, who is sent as a special messenger with this communication, you will detain until you can frame a full report to the department, as to the state of the business of your mission, as well that under the charge of Mr. Butler as that entrusted to you .-You will also send by the messenger, on his return, (if they can be prepared within a reasonable time,) copies of Mr. Butler's despatches Nos. 14, 33, 52, 53, 54, 58, and 84, the originals of which were never received; and of all his correspondence with the Mexican Government and with others, on public business, so will allow you to do. Mr. Butler was repeatedly instructed to supply these papers, but the instructions have not been complied with. The expense of the transcripts required will be made a separate charge in your accounts, and will be accompanied by proper vouchers .-During Mr. Weaver's necessary detention, you will avail yourself of his assistance in making the copies. He has received five hundred dollars on account of his expenses to Mexico. You will furnish him with a like sum to defray his expenses on his return to Washington, for which your draft on the department will be honored.

I have the honor to be, sir, Your obedient servant, JOHN FORSYTH. POWHATAN ELLIS, Esq Charge d'Affairs of the U. States,

> Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Ellis. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington. Dec. 10, 1836.

SIR: Mr. Gorostiza has, upon his own responsibility, terminated his extraordinary mission to the United States. The President will not believe that the Mexican Government is under the influence of the obvious prejudices which have distorted and discolored every object seen here in the view of their functionary.-The full and frank explanations of his motives and purposes in the precautionary means taken on the frontiers, should have satisfied that Government that nothing could be further from the Presiings such a step was calculated to produce, it shall not be permitted to diminish his confidence in the amicable disposiiterests. Although have found, in the communications here and strong desire to prevent any misunfrom being misled into the adoption of the turn to the seat of Government, the great that purpose.

So soon as the contest in Texas was found to be inevitable, it became the President's duty to consider its probable consequences to the United States, with a view to guard against the injuries it might produce to our citizens, and to the performance of the obligations of the Government to a friendly and neighboring power. The more immediate danger was, that the contending parties might, in the struggle, find it necessary or convenient to seek, for advantage or protec tion, refuge on the territory of the United States; and that, being pursued by their adversaries, our soil might become the battle ground for deciding the contest .-Sufficient warning to both was therefore given, that this could not and would not be permitted. Subsequent events render. ed any further precautionary steps in that regard unnecessary but among the stipulation of Mexico and the United States to each other, was found one obliging each party to restrain the Indians within its dominions from all depredations upon the adjoining power. The extent in which this provision was understood by Mexico will be seen by recurring to the complaints made to this Government, that some of the Indians on our side had crossed over, without even an allegation of its having been done with any hostile design towards Mexico. With out assenting to the claims of Mexico as to the extent of the obligations of the United States under the treaty stipulation, the President was duly sensible that it required decisive means on his part to upon Mexico for redress for injuries it

prevent the Indians within the United was out of her power to guard against, gress was informed that our claims upon effected; and showing the amount of il- various Executive Departments, the indispensable to enforce, if necessary, the condition of her affairs, will consider her counsel given to them. The presence of this force was imperatively demanded to gree injured; and you will distinctly without unnaecessary delay, your further prevent evils which might arise from various other causes. The savage tribes have a force competent to perform the this state of things continue longer, you prone to war, within reach of the contending parties, were numerous; and, on the Mexican side, known to be under very imperfect control. These warlike tribes, without regard to the combatants, might be tempted to fall upon the frontiers of the United States or Mexico, hoping that their depradations might be imputed to the known parties in the war. One of the combatants, in the event of defeat, or to strengthen himself against the more poto be feared, might obtain, the active cooperation of some of the Indiau tribes, whose conduct when once in the field, it it would be impracticable to regulate ac. cording to the rules of civilized warfare, or to the obligations of their allies-to respect the territory, the persons, and property of neutrals. The distance of the scene of operations from the seat of Government compelled the Chief Magistrate to trust the discretionary power of using the troops to the commanding officer; yet, such care was taken in framing the order, given with the authority to far as the records and files in the legation act, that the President believed it scarcely possible that cause of just complaint could arise; yet, from extreme caution, and from an anxious desire to prevent the possibility of misconception on the part of Mexico, the steps taken were immediately made known to the minister plenipotentiary of that country, with the most explicit specification of the objects for which alone, the discretionary power to the commander on the frontier was given. The President did not doubt that, on the actual occurrence of any of the evils anticipated, or on satisfactory evidence of imminent danger of them, the commanding officer of the troops on the frontier had an indisputable right, in defence of the United States, or in protecting Mexican territory, according to the stipulation of the treaty, to occupy any position on either side of the line supposed to divide the two countries, which might be necessary to divide the two the peculiar circumstances of the contest in Texas, to limit that discretion by special instructions to move towards the

You will perceive that Mr. Gorostiza, in his conference with me, distinctly admitted our right, in the event of hostility to the United States by Mexican Indians, to invade the territory of Texas, either to prevent intended injury, or to punish actual depredation. In a note written dent's intentions than to injure Mexico in subsequently, he seeks to avoid the force her interests or in her honor. Under this of that admission, by confounding the conviction, he trusts that the departure principle upon which it obviously rests of the extraordinary mission will in no with the right of making war for a violarespect, interrupt the friendly relations tion of treaty engagement. You will between the two Governments; and he | find no difficulty in showing to the Mexiinstructs me to say, that whatever feel. | can Government that it rests upon principles of the law of nations, entirely dis--upon the immutable principles of selfvent irreparable evil to our own or to a poses that the Mexican Government will neighboring people. The grossness of sentative of a respectable Government; the error of placing it on the right of war, and so well calculated to interrupt the ed, were adopted, and a copy of the same tofore made by the department to its en- as also the folly of relying upon that harmony and good will which ought to directed to be sent by the Chairman to voy extraordinary, satisfactory grounds | mode of redress, you can render obvious, | subsist between the United States and | each of the heads of the Departments: to justify the measure viewed so unfavor- by supposing that hostilities were, under ably by Mr. Gorostiza, yet his sincere present circumstances on the frontier, about to begin. Our fellow-citizens, of derstanding on the subject induced him all ages and classes, to be exposed to an honorable desire to maintain a res- showing the sums of money paid within to determine, on the departure of that massacre, their property to destruction, minister, to make such explanations as and the whole frontier to be laid waste of the world, require a distinct manifes- last, by such Departments respectively. might prevent the Mexican Government by those savages Mexico was bound to tation of its just displeasure at such an their agents, or deputies, without authors control. Until these evils happen, on extraordinary step, are questions that beerrors of their minister. Since my re- Mr. Gorostiza's theory, we have no right long to itself alone to consider and decide. to take a position which will enable us to pressure of other public business and act with offect; and, before we do act, the condition of the President's health, according to our promises under the thirhave delayed until now the execution of ty third article of the treaty, after the of reparation at its hands, the President frontier has been desolated, we must de lis influenced, as well by the explicit dismand redress of Mexico-wait for it to be avowal of the envoy of all participation refused—and then make war upon Mexi- on the part of his Government in the act as stated in the accounts of such printer We are quietly to suffer injuries we might prevent, in the expectation of redress-redress for irreparable injuries from Mexico, who did not inflict them, but who was, from circumstances, with. out the power to prevent, as she would be, after they were inflicted, without the ling of their minister's conduct, the con- with a list or lists of all the officers, or ly adopted by the House, raised if direct power to redress them. To make war upon Mexico for this involuntary failure tween the two countries can no longer to comply with her obligations, would be equivalent to an attempt to convert her misfortunes into crimes-her inability into guilt. If these injuries had been committed, and our complaints made to Mexico, what answer could be given to declarations of the Mexican Government like these: "We had not the power to prevent the evils of which you complain. Our inability to perform our promises was well known to you. It was your duty, having the means, to prevent these evils. We expected this would be done; and if, unwisely you have suffered them to be inflicted upon 'you, while we regret infinitely what has occurred, we can only express our regret, and call upon you to consider that your vengeance should fall

not on Mexico or her citizens, but upon

the tribes who committed the cruelties on

your frontiers, or upon the rebellious

people (in Texas) by whom those tribes

should have been restrained?" In deter-

mining upon the precautions authorized

by him to avert evils that could not be

repaired, to avoid the mockery of calling

part with suspicion ard jealousy.

character or interests in the slightest destate to that Government, that, until they treaty stipulations near the frontier, he will be compelled to regard every indicathe United States.

Congress, from which you will be able to ployed. The length of time since some draw additional evidences of the just and of the injuries have been committed, the tent adversary, might solicit, and, it was trate. The President desires that you redress, the wanton character of some whose commissions have been an e-dawill enable you to make; which, if re- and flag of United States, independent in which they are offered, will, he trusts, People by the late Extraordinary Mexi-

ment, was limited to these explanations. Unfortunately, the conduct of its late barrassed condition of that country, we minister extraordinary has made it ne- should act with both wisdom and moder cessary to touch upon even a more un- ation, by giving to Mexico one more op pleasant topic. You will learn with as portunity to atone for the past, before we tonishment that Mr. Gorostiza, while en- take redress into our own hands. To correspondence with his own Govern- upon another demand thereof made from ment, and his introduction to the whole, on board one of our vessels war on the contain statemenis and comments defa- coast of Mexico. matory of the Government and people of the United States, and obviously intended with those accompanying my message countries, which might be necessary to to injure the character of both, for honor in answer to a call of the House of Rep enable him to perform either of those and good faith, in the eyes of the world duties. Yet he deemed it proper, from This pamphlet, although not circulated able Congress to judge of the propriety generally among our citizens, was in the hands of editors of newspapers, who have published extracts from it; and the Pre-Mexican side only under a state of things sident has been informed that two copies which should make that step justifiable of it were sent by its author, at the moin the eyes even of those who were disment of his departure from the United posed to watch every movement on our States, to some, if not to all, the members of the foreign diplomatic body accredited here. This act, still more extraordinary, because it almost immediately followed the communication of the President's in tention to direct that explanations, which he believed would be satisfactory, should be made to the Mexican Government. has excited but one sentiment among those other course that shall be deemed honor to whom it is known. In directing you to able and proper. make known the publication of this par. phlet to the Mexican Government, the Pre sident does not doubt the truth of the declaration made by its author, that this publication was his own personal act, for which he had no authority from his Government; nor will he permit himself to suppose for tinct from those on which war is justified an instant that it will adopt or sanction tions. conduct so glaringly violating all the detion of the Mexican Government, nor to defence -- upon the principles which justi- corum of diplomatic usage; so disrespectoperate in his mind prejudicially to its ty decisive measures of precaution to pre- ful to the Government and people of the United States, so unworthy the repre

Mexico.

In giving you this instruction to make known to the Mexican Government the conduct of its envoy, without a demand complained of, as by the sincere conviction, already expressed, that a step so re prehensible will not be countenanced by But if, contrary to all just expectation, the Mexican Government shall adopt that act, or give sanction to it, by approv tinuance of diplomatic intercourse belegation, to the United States.

I have the honor to be, sir, Your obedient servant. JOHN FORSYTH. POWHATTAN ELLIS, Esq. Charge d'Affaires of the United

TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE. TUESDAY, Feb. 7, 1837. MEXICO.—The following message was received from the President of the United States, through Mr. Jackson, his private Secretary: To the Senate of the United States:

on her councils of the movements in ever, if any, made by said Departments; vain urged upon that Government the paid, and the authority and reasons for justice of those claims, and my indispen- such expenditures. sable obligation to insist that there should be "no further delay in the acknowledge al Departments be directed to furnish tion of dissatisfaction as founded not upon ment, if not in the redress of the injuries this committee with a list of all officers, the principles of national law, but on a complained of," my duty requires that agents, or deputies, who have, since the groundless suspicion of the intentions of the whole subject should be presented, 4th day of March, 1829, to the 1st of as it now is, for the action of Congress, I shall send, with this despatch, a copy whose exclusive right it is to decide on respectively, received salaries, pay, or amicable intentions of the Chief Magis- repeated and unaviling applications for ment of any kind without being in office; should give such explanations to the Mex- of the outrages upon the property and ted; who held other stations or appointican Government as these instructions persons of our citizens, upon the officers ments, State or Federal, when receiving ceived in the proper and friendly spirit of recent insult to this Government and remove all ground for coubts and anxie- can Minister, would justily, in eyes of ties, if any have been entertained on the all nations, immediate war .- That re-It would be gratifying to the President, just and generous nations, confiding in have to make to the Mexican Govern. it can be honorably avoided; and it has respectively. occurred to me that, considering the emjoying his diplomatic privilege, although avoid all misconception on the part of their causes, and the necessity which has after he declared his mission at an end, Mexico, as well as to protect our own published, on his own authority, a pam national character from reproach, this phlet (a copy of which is herewith sent to opportunity should be given, with the you) containing parts of his unpublished avowed design and full preparation to correspondence with this department, and take immediate satisfaction if it should extracts from his letters to the Mexican not be obtained on a repetition of the Secretary of Foreign Relations, with a demand for it. To this end I recommend long introductory preface. The publicar that an act be passed authorizing reprition of his correspondence with the de- sals, and the use of the naval force of the partment, without the authority of his United States by the Exucutive against Government, is believed to be unexam- Mexico, to enforce them, in the event pled in the history of diplomacy, and was of a refusal by the Mexican Government not decorous to the Government of the to come to an amicable adjustment of United States. The extracts from his the matters in controversy between us,

> The documents herewith transmitted, resentatives of the 17th ultimo, will en of the course heretofore pursued, and to decide upon the necesity of that now re commended.

If these views should fail to meet the concurrence of Congress, and that body be able to find in the condition of the af fairs between the two countries, as disclosed by the accompanying documents, with those referred to, any grounded rea sons to hope that an adjustment of the controversy between them can be effect ed without a resort to the measures I have felt it my duty to recommend, they may be assured of my co-operation in any

ANDREW JACKSON. Washington, Feb. 6, 1837.

The message was read, and, On motion of Mr. Buchanan, it was ordered to be printed, together with the accompanying documents, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Rela-

In Select Committee of the House to in quire into the Executive Department,

The following resolutions, as amend-

1. Resolved, That the heads of the How far the character of the Mexican several Departments be directed to fur-Government for decorum and justice, and nish this committee with a statement pectable rank among the civilized nations the vear ending on the 1st of December ity of law, if any, to printers or editors of newspapers; specifying the names and residence of such printers and editors, and also the names and places of publication of the newspapers owned or pubtished by them; and showing the services and consideration for which such sums have been paid, giving each item or editor, and the resons for making such reply, which I hasten to make.

2. Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested, and the heads that the committee of which you are of the several Executive Departments chairman was appointed on your motion. be directed, to furnish this committee agents; or deputies, who have been appointed, or employed and paid, since the be either useful or reputable to the Uni 4th of March, 1829, to the 1st of Decemted States. However painful may be the ber last, if any, without authority of law, consequences, the honor of the American or whose names are not contained in the Departments to bear testimony to their people requires the President to instruct last printed Register of public officers, you, as I now do, in that event, to demand commonly called the Blue Book, by the your passports, and to return forthwith, President or either of the said heads of conducted. It has been my aim to enbringing with you all the archives of the Departments, respectively, and without force in all of them a vigilant and faith of the [Serate of the] United States; it is gratifying to me to belive that there showing the names of such officers, is no just cause of complaint, from any them by making freemen their own acagents, or deputies; the sums paid to each, the services rendered, and by what have fulfilled the object of their oreaauthority appointed and paid, and what reasons for such appointments.

3. Resolved, That the heads of the several Departments be required to furnish this committee with a statement showing the various amounts of money paid within the last four years, ending on the 1st of December last, for contingencies, whether appropraited or not by law, to whom, and for what paid; showing whether any, and, if any, what appropriations have been changed from specific to other objects of expenditure than those for which they were made, At the beginning of this session, Con- and how such change was authorized or

4 Resolved, That the heads of sever-December last, within the Departments, have received salaries, pay, or emoluwho have been engaged in private emdeputies, the sums or salaries paid to

5. Resolved, That the various Execu tive officers, in replying to the foregoing resolutions, be requested, at the same time, to furnish a statement of the period at which any innovations not authorized by law, if such exist, had their origin; required their continuance.

6. Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to furnish this committee with the report, or copy of the repert, of John P. Van Ness and Amos Kendall commissioners appointed by authority of the President of the United States, t receive and report such testimony as might be offered touching certain charges preferred by Mr. Hanson Gassaway relative to the condemnation, and delivery to him, of sundry places of ordinance at Washington arsenal; and certain other charges connected with sundry contracts, and other watters connected with the office of the Navy Commissioners, which commissioners sat during the year 1833.

A true copy from the Journal. Attest: B. F. HALLETT, Clerk.

In Select Committee of the House to in quire into tee Executive Departments. &c. Jan. 23d, 1837.

The following resolutions were adopt ed, and the chairman directed to furuish the President of the United States with copy of the same:

*Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested, and the heads or deputies, who have been appointed or employed and paid, since the 4th of March, 1829, to the 1st of december last, if any, without authority of law, or whose names are not contained in the last printed Register of public officers, commonly called the "Blue Book," by the Pre sident or either of the said heads of De partments respectively, and without nomination to, or the advice nad cousent of, the Senate of the United States: showing the names of such officers, agents, or deputies, the sums paid to each, he services rendered, and by what authority appointed and paid, and what reasons for such appointments.

Resolved, That the various Executive officers, in replying to the foregoing resolution, be requested, at the same time, to furnish a statement of the period at which any innovations not authorized by law, if such exist, had their origin; their causes, and the necessity which has required their continuance.

Attest; B. F. HALLETT, Clerk. THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER TO

THE COMMITTEE. WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 26, 1838.

Sir: I received, or the evening of the 24th instant, your letter covering a copy of certain resolutions purporting to have charges, then I request your committee been adopted by a committee of the to call your associates, and evey other House of Representatives, of which you are the chairman, and request that you will lay before that committee this my

It appears, by the published proceedings of the House of Representatives, The resolution offered by you, and finalissue with that part of my annual message in which I held the following lan-"Before concluding this paper I think it due to the various Executive prosperous condition, and to the ability & integrity with which they have been nomination to, or the advice and consent ful discharge of the public business; and quarter, at the manner in which they tion;"-Your resolution is in the following words :- "Resolved, That so much of the President's message as relates to the 'condition of the various Executive that oath of office, by which I engaged, Departments, the ability and integrity with which they have been conducted, the vigilant and faithful discharge of the public business in all of them, and the causes of complaint, from any quarter, at the manner in which they have fulfilled the objects of their creation,' be referred to a select committee, to consist tigation of specific, tangible charges; of nine members, with power to send for and, on the other, shall repudiate all at-

prevent the indians within the United was out or her power to guard against, the States from entering into the quarrel in and the cruelty of seeking for satisfac-Texas. In addition to warning advice, tion of weakness, which was due only in which the public business has been It, contrary to the President's nopes, no served the 4th day of March, and into all causatisfactory answer shall be given to this sence of some of our troops was deemed not—believe that Mexico, in the present level, by great forbearance, to respectively, since the 4th day of March, discharged in all of them, and into all causatisfactory answer shall be given to this subject of them to your notice That whether paid by Treasury warrants or the manner in which siad Departments. hope has been disappointed. Having in draft, or otherwise, to whom and for what or their bureaus or offices, or any of their officers or agents of every description. whatever, directly or indirectly connected with them in any manner, officially or unofficially, in duties pertaining to he public interest, have fulfilled or failed to accomplish the objects of their creation, or have violated their duties, or have injured and impaired the public service and interest, and that said committee, of the President's message at the opening the further measures of redress to be em emolument of any kind, without render- in its inquiries, may refer to such periods ing service to the Government; who of time as to them may seem expedient and proper." It also appears, from the published proceedings of the House, that this resolution was accompanied and supported by a speech of considerable length. in which you preferred many severe but pay for particular offices or agencies, or vague charges of corruption and abuse in the Executive Departments. The reployment, and what, whilst receiving pay isolutions adopted by the committee, as from, and rendering no service to, the well as that adopted by the House itself, Government of the United States, with must be taken in connexion with your medy, however, should not be used by the names of such officers, or agents, or introductory speech, which gives a character to the whole proceeding. When if this communication, which you will their strength for injuries committed, if each, and the times of service of each, thus regarded, it is obvious that, by the resolution of the House, an issue is made with the President of the United States, as he had alleged, in his annual message, that the heads of the executive Departments had performed their official duties with ability and integrity. In your speech you denied this; you charged them with manifold corruptions and abuses of trust, as you had done in former speeches, to which you referred; and you demanded an investigation through the medium of a committee. Certain other members of Congress, as appears by the public debates, united with you in these accusations; and for the purpose of ascertaining their truth or falsehood, the committee you demanded was ordered to be raised, and you were placed at its head. The first proceeding of the investigating committee is to pass a series of resolutions which, though amended in their passage, were, as understood, introduced by you, calling on the President and the heads of the Department not to answer to any specific charge; not to explain any alleged abuse; not to give information as to any particular transaction; but, assuming that they have been guilty of the charges alleged, calls upon them to furnish evidence against themselves!

After the reiterated charges you have made, it was to have been expected that you would have been prepared to reduce them to specifications, and that the committee would then proceed to investigate the matters alleged. But, instead of this, you resort to generalites even more of the several Executive Departments vague than your original accusations, be directed, to furnish this committee and in open violation of the Constitution; with a list or lists of all officers, or agents, and of that well established and wise maxim, "that all men are presumed to be innocent until proven guilty, according to the established rules of law." you request myself and the heads of the Departments to become our own accusers, and to furnish the evidence to convict ourselves; and this call purports to be founded on the authority of that body in which alone, by the Constitution, the the power of impeaching us is vested!-The heads of Departmen's may answer such a request as they please, provided they do not withdraw their own time, and that of the fficers under their direction, from the public buisiness, to the njury thereof. To that buisiness I shall direct them to devote themselves, in preference to any illegal and unconstitutional calls for information, no matter from what source it may come, or however anxious they may be to meet it, For myself, I shall repel all such attempts as an invasion of the principles of justice, as well as of the Constitution; and I shall esteem. it my sacred duty to the People of the United States to resist them as I would the establishment of a

> Spanish inquisition. If, after all the severe accusation contained in the various speeches of yourself and your associates, you are unwilling of your own accord to bring specific member of Congress who has made the general charge of corruption, to testify before God and our country, whether you or they know of any specific corruption or abuse of trust in the Executive Departments; and if so, what it is. If you are able to point to any case where there is the slightest reason to suspect corruption or abuse of trust, no obsticle, which I can remove shall be interposed to prevent the fullest scrutiny by all legal means .- The offices of all the Departments will be opened to you, and every proper facility furnished for this pur-

I hope, sir, we shall at last have your charges, and that you will proceed to investigate them, not like an inquistor, but in the accustomed mode. If you either will not make specific accusations, or if, cusers, you will not expect me to countenance your proceedings. In the short period which remains of my official duty, I shall endeavor, as I have heretofore endeavored, to fulfil the obligations of "to the best of my ability, to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States;" and for this, and other reasons of the most solemn character, I shall, on the one hand, cause every possible facility, consistent with law and justice, to be given to the invespersons and papers, and with instructions to inquire into the condition of the Executive Departments, and of the indi-

servants whom you have assailed will, speculator in public lands. stand fully acquitted.

the persons to whom contingent moneys substantially the same as reported in the election of President and President, took are paid, and the object of those pay- Globe of the 6th instant. ments, when there are six standing committess under the seventy-seventh rule of the House of Representatives, whose special duties are to examine annually into all the details of those expenditures in each of the Executive Departments. whether Mr. Calhoun, in his remarks The like remark is applicable to some on the land bill, on Saturday last, used other branches of the information sought the words attributed to him by me in the by you, ample details in respect to which report, which appeared in the 'Globe' of are to be found in the reports laid before | yesterday, viz: "Was it not notorious that Congress, and now on your files, and the President of the United States himto which I recommend you to have re self had been connected with the pur-

I am, respectfully, &c. ANDREW JACSON.

To the Hon. HENRY A. WISE, Chairman of the Investigating Committee of the abuses and corruptions charged against the Executive Depart-

I certify that this is a true copy from the original sent.

A. JACKSON, Jun. Test: Private Secretary, &c.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1837. SIR: In the Globe of the 3d inst., I find THURSDAY, FEB 23, 1837 the report of a speech made by you on the 4th, upon the Land bill, which contains the following passages, viz:

"Was it not notorious that the President of the United States himself had been connected with the purchase of the public lands? Yes, the 'experiment' (Mr. Calhoun delighted in the word) was the cause of speculation in public lands, and if this bill should not be passed, speculations could not go on, and the price of the public lands must consequently be reduced. He contended that every man could not but see that it would be utter ruin to those who had borrowed money to speculate in lands, if the system was not to go on." In a former part of your speech, as reported, you say: "The speculation given rise to, had been produced by those | Ana. in power. They had profited by that state of things; and should this bill be passed, it would only consummate their are announced as candidates for rewishes," &c.

Knowing the liabilities of reporters to err in taking down and writing out the speeches of members of Congress, I have made inquiry in relation to the accuracy of this report, and have been furnished with certificates of gentlemen who heard you, affirming that it is substantially cor-

You cannot but be aware, sir, that the veys are calculated, if believed to des- the advice and consent of the Senate. troy my character as a man, and that the charge is one which, if true, ought to produce my impeachment and punishment as a public officer. If I caused the removal of the deposites for the base purpose of enriching myself or my friends by any of the results which might grov out of that measure, there is no term of reproach which I do not deserve, and no punishment known to the laws which ought not Judge Kelley. o be inflicted on me. On the c lumny, the punishment which belongs to of Appeals. me, if guilty, is too mild for him who

I am aware sir, of the constitutional my purpose to violate, however gross and wicked may have been the abuse of it .-But I exercise only the common right of foot. every citizen, when I inform you, that

can repair the injury which might other. | States preventedwise flow from it.

malice.

But in the event that you fail to do so, I then demand that you place your charge before the House of Representatives,

justice may be done me by the represen the mortification to our observing neighto resort to the only remedy left me, and, before I leave the city, give publicity to before I leave the city, give publicity to this letter, by which you will stand stigto resort to the only remedy left me, and, to resort to the only remedy left me, and, to resort to the only remedy left me, and, to resort to the only remedy left me, and, to resort to the only remedy left me, and, to resort to the only remedy left me, and, to resort to the only remedy left me, and, to resort to the only remedy left me, and, to resort to the only remedy left me, and, to resort to the only remedy left me, and, to resort to the only remedy left me, and, to resort to the only remedy left me, and, to resort to the only remedy left me, and, to resort to the only remedy left me, and, to resort to the only remedy left me, and, to resort to the only remedy left me, and, to resort to the only remedy left me, and, to resort to the only remedy left me, and, to resort to the only remedy left me, and, to remedy left me, and to remedy left me, the reputation of others, without the mag. of the people shall be obeyed. nanimity to do them justice, or the honor to place them in a situation to receive it from others.

Yours, &c. ANDREW JACKSON. To the Hon. J. C. CALHOUN, United States Senate.

(No. 1.) WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 6, 1837. At the request of the President of the of a cur at the colonie as he passed the sure or expel him, has escaped both these

as shall be made, you and your asso- stant, during a discussion upon the land

in the estimation of all honorable men, On coming out of the Capitol the suband fully acquitted.

In the mean time, I cannot but express

The coming out of the Capitol the subject was mentioned to me by a friend of the President's. And my recollection of the President's and the President's and the Capitol the subject was mentioned to me by a friend of the President's and the President's and the Capitol the subject was mentioned to me by a friend of the capitol the subject was mentioned to me by a friend of the capitol the subject was mentioned to me by a friend of the capitol the subject was mentioned to me by a friend of the capitol the s my astonishment that members of Con- the words used according with what he gress should call for information as to understood had been said, and which is

(Signed) ARTHUR CAMPBELL.

(No. 2.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1837. Sir: In answer to your inquiry of me chase of public lands?" I would state that I have referred to my short hand notes, and find that such was the language he used according to the best of lows, viz: my knowledge and belief.

Yours, very respectfully, med) W. E. DRAKE. (Signed) I certify that No. 1 and No. 2 are true pies of the originals. A. JACKSON, Jr.

LEXINGTON.

The Sale of BOOKS, and upwards of two hundred files of NEWSPAPERS, will take place this evening, at Bradford's Auction Store. A fine chance for those who are making Scrap-Books.

"A Democrat" is omitted for want of

Yesterday, [the 22d February] notwithstanding the inclemency of the weath er, was noticed in the usual appropriate style in this city.

It is stated that there was great rejoicing in Mexico, on the receipt of the which a particular state of things had intelligence of the release of Santa

> Messrs. Underwood, and Harlan, election to Congress from their several

Gen. Scorr has been acquitted by the military Court at Frederick.

By the passengers who arrived last night in the car from Frankfort we learn, that the following changes in our Circuit imputations which your language con- Judges have been made, by and with

> Christopher Tompkins in the place of Judge Monroe.

> Joseph Eve in the place of Judge Ballenger.

> Daniel Mayes in the place of Judge

Richard C. Buckner in the place of

trary, The three first were formerly Circuit if the whole imputation, both as to motive and fact, be a fabrication and a ca-

There was a great riot in New York on the evening of the 13th inst., the privilege under which this imputation is Flour Store of Eli Hart was taken poseast forth, and the immunity which it se- session of, and a great quantity of wheat cures. That privilege it is in no degree and flour destroyed. The street is stated The whole number of Senators of the to have been covered to the depth of a

are false in every particular, not having message to Vera Cruz, directing that For R. M. Johnson of Kentucky, should Santa Anna arrive there, he be For Francis Granger of New York. 16 should Sauta Anna arrive diere, the belief land, or had any interest in such purchase. The whole charge, unless exchase. The whole charge, unless explained, must be considered the offspring as President of the Republic. It is staplained, must be considered the offspring of a morbid imagination, or of sleepless ted, that he will be immediately re- as required by the Constitution of the ——In Scott County on the 11th inst chosen as such—and that Bustamente United States, is duly elected; and I Mr. SAMUEL GLASS, at an advanced I ask you, sir, as an act due to justice, declines the nomination. We entertain therefore declare that R. M. Johnson, age. Mr G. had been for many years lionor and truth, to retract this charge on the floor of the Senate, in as public a the floor of the Senate, in as public a manner as it has been uttered—it being Texas will be acknowledged, and all the contained in the Constitution, Vice Pre- kind and indulgent husband and parent, the most appropriate mode by which you collision between Mexico and the United side of the United States for four a feeling and lenient master, and a scru

The official account of the election of MARTIN VAN BUREN, President and ky Senators voted for the abolitionist proceedings to ascertain the truth or was received in the city on Thursday houn, Preston or White, could swallow will take place in the Chapel on Monday next, RICHARD M. JOHNSON-Vice President for Vice President, whilst neither Calfalsehood of your imputation, with a view last, and immediately announced by the the dose. to such further measures as justice may cannon's mouth, to the surrounding If you will neither do justice yoursalf, country. Irksome as was the sound to the nor place the matter in a position where abolition whigs, it had to be borne, and brought before the House of Represen-

is announced by the vote he received for the whole session, and who enquired of the second office in the nation; and that the Speaker if a petition from slaves those who have attempted to vilify him would come under the rule of being laid by the most obscene and vulgar abuse, on the table without reading or further may have supposed they were pursecu- action, has, by this step retarded the imting him, we are willing to admit .- But portant lusiniess of legislation for three we should as soon dignify the barking days, in considering propositions to cen-

viduals composing the same. If, after United States, I hereby certify that I was street with persecution, as the impotent punishments, and the following resoluall your clamor, you will make no specific charges, or bring no proof of such United States on Saturday, the 4th in- He has been by them dereded as limping ciates must be regarded by the good Peo- bill, and heard some of the remarks of or hopping among the hills-thus taunple of the United States as the authors Mr. Calhoun upon that subject, in which ting him for his lameness occasioned by of unfounded calumnies; and the public the President was charged with being a the honorable wounds received in defending his country! Oshameless whig-

VICE PRESIDENT.

On the 8th inst, the ceremony of the ting the votes.

The following was the result for Pre-

Martin Van Buren, Daniel Webster, William H. Harrison, 73 Hugh L. White, 26 W. P. Mangnm,

Martin Van Buren was declared elect-President of the United States for four years, the 4th of March next, the President of the Senate. The vote for Ve President stood as fol-

R. M. Johnson, Francis Granger,

William Smith, It appearing that no individual had refor Vice President, the Senate withdrew to their Hall, and proceeded immediately to elect a Vice President. The following was the result;

FOR RICHARD M. JOHNSON. Mesrs. Benton of Missouri.

Black of Mississippi. Brown of North Carolina. Buchanan of Pennsylvania. Cuthbert of Georgia. Dana of Maine, Ewing of Illinois. Fulton of Arkansas: Grandy of Tennessee. Hendricks of Indiana. Hubbard of New Hampshire. King of Alabama. King of Georgia. Linn of Missouri. Lyon of Michigan. McKean of Pennsylvani. Moore of Alabama. Morris of Ohio. Mouton of Louisiana. Nicholas of Louisiana. Niles of Connecticut. Norvell of Michigan, Page of New Hampshire, Parker of Virginia. Rives of Virginia. Robinson of Illinois. Rugg'es of Maine. Sevier of Arkansas. Strange of North Carolina. Tallmadge of New York. Tipton of Indiana-Walker of Mississippi. Wright of New York.

FOR FRANCIS GRANGER. Messrs. Bayard of Delaware.

CLAY OF KENTUCKY. Clayton of Delaware CRITTENDEN OF KY. Davis of Massachusetts. Ewing of Ohio. Kent of Maryland. Knight of Rhode Island. Prentis of Vermont. Robbins of Rhode Island. Southard of New Jersey. nce of Maryland. Swift of Vermont. Tomlinson of Connecticut. Wall of New Jersey.

Webster of Massachusetts. The President of the Senate, (Mr. KING of Alabama) then rose, and proclaimed the result of the election as fol-

United States is, Majority necessary to a choice. Quorum required by the Constitution, 35 The Mexican government has sent a Whole number of Senators present, 49

March, 1837.

It will be found that the two Kentuc-

REUBEN M. WHITNEY, has been

That Col. Johnson is a pure patriot endeavoring to insult Congress during

sentatives on that subject:

the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That slaves do not possess the right of petition secured to the citizens of the United States by the Consti-

By the arrival of the Rail Road Car place in Congress, by opening and coun- on Thursday night, it was ascertained that the charleston rail road bill had pass- OF HEMP broken out. ed, in such a shape as to ensure the completion of that great work, by its termination, for the present, at Lexington., Our great gun—the instrument which always proclaims TRUTH, was again had in requisition on the occasion.

RELATIONS WITH MEXICO. Most of the whig presses, taking their cue from if it should be any accommodation to the purchathe National Intelligencer, are censuring the President for his message in re. The Dollars; for Ten Dollars; for Ten Dollars and under, cash in band. Bond this Gazette. They declare that the course recommended is uncalled forthat not one in a thousand of our citizens, dary, &c. of said farm at any time, to any person know of any cause of complaint, which we had against that government. The truth of this allegation we do not admit, ceived a majority of the Electoral votes although, had been no other medium of communication except their papers such might have been the case. But there are Journalists who have not deemed it proper to take sides with every foreign it proper to take sides with every foreign government that may chose to injure or

> But admitting that our grievancies were unknown to the people generally. -They were known to those who were insulted robbed and imprisoned-they were known to the old Hero, who has declared he will ask nothing but what is clearly right, and submit to nothing wrong.

It is true in the further management of our cencerns with Mexico, we shall not have the benefit of Gen. Jackson's energetic mind; but we trust his mantle has fallen on one, who will at least "carry out the principle adopted by him, as

stated above. We are not of those who could give aid or comfort to our enemies when we are in the right; but would rather unite with the Scotch woman, who prayed "the Lord to stand by the Duke of Hamilton's regiment right or wrong." WE co FOR OUR COUNTRY.

Whether or not we have cause of complaint against Mexico, will be ascer ain ed, by a perusal of the letters of Mr Forsyth, to Mr. Elis, in this paper.

COMMUNICATION. Vain as we know one of the Editors of the Observer to be, we could not have supposed his vanity would have extended so far, as to put him to a very great expense, to procure and circulate his own likeness. But as that Editor, acknowledged himself under obligations to the Gazette for republishing the Black Lines. Lask of you to confer a further paper of his likeness which has been procured at such great expense-and I can assure you that cloudy as was the morning when it issued, the likeness was recognized by every one as most excel-

From the Observer & Reporter. The reader will find in another column of our paper, an excellent lithograph-likeness of a distinguished gentleman of the day .- This likeness has been procured at a very great expense from one of our first native artists, and will doubtless be recognized by those acquainted with the city to aid definying the expenses consequent upon

LITHOGRAPH.



DIED-At his residence, 4 miles

years, commencing with the 4th day of pulously honest man in his dealings. The death of such a man, cannot fail to be deeply regretted by the community in which he lived.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY. the 27th February. Professional gentlemen and the public generally, are invited to attend that eremony, at 10 o'clock that day. Feb. 23, 1837.

EXECUTORS NOTICE. The notes and accounts are in the hands

FAYETTE COUNTY, SS. Lexington, between the Boonsborough and Tates Creek road, a BAY MARE, 144 hands igh; a small star in her forehead; 4 ye ast spring appraised to \$45 (names of apprairs dont appear.)

Given under my hand, this 12th Dec. 1836.

DABNEY C. OVERTON, J. P.

J. C. RODES, Clerk. By WALTER RHODES, D. C. Feb. 23, 1837. -8-31.

Resolved, That the House cannot receive said petition without disregarding its own dignity, the rights of a large class of citizens of the South and West, and the Constitution of the United States.

GLASS, dec'd, will, upon Thursday, the 16th day of March next, at the late residence of said decedent, in Scott county, about 1 mile north of the Great Clossings, sell, at Public Auction, the Real and Personal Estate of, said decedent, consisting of a FARM, containing about 300 ACRES OF LAND.

Together with the stock of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, Grain, &c. &c.

The above Farm, in point of soil, water, timber. provement and locality, is inferior to none in Scott county. Amongst the articles of persona estate will be sold a Wagon and Gear; one Ox Cart and Yoke of Oxen, and about FIVE TONS The Farm will be sold on the following terms

one-third of the purchase money, cash in hand, the remaining two-thirds in two equal annual payments. The title will be made and possession A note for the first payment, with approved se-

The personal estate will be sold on a credit of with approved security will be required of credit purchasers. The undersigned Hugh M. Glass, iving on the premises, will shew the lines, bour

dary, &c. or sand desiring to purchase, SAMUEL GLASS, HUGH M. GLASS, Execut Feb. 23, 1837.--8-4t.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Cheapside, near Nothern Bank. Feb 23, 137--8-11 Obs & Rep if

FOR RENT.

THE First and second Stories of that new House, 100 by 24 feet, on Water street, fronting the Rail Road office, owned by the Subscriber, and the heirs of Charlton Hunt, dec'd. Terms reasonable, and possession given early in March.

A. O. NEWTON. February 23, 1837,-8-3t.

TOW LINEN &C.

YARDS TOW LINEN; 2000
Yards BEREAPS; For sale on pnable trems, by
HIGGINS, COCHRAN & Co. Lex, feb 18, 1837-8-tf

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. HE undersigned having been appointed by the Mayor and Council of the City of Lexgton, inspector of Weights and Measures for e City, hereby gives notice that he is prepared o adjust either, when called upon, at the Grocery and Plank yard of Layton & Headinston, on

hort street, near the Jail. N. HEADINGTON. feb 12 1837 -- 8-31

> From the Intelligencer. CITY SCHOOL.

ESSRS. EDITORS:- There appeared in the Kentucky Gazette of the 9th inst., an excellent article on the subject of Education, over the signatures of 'W,' in which the writer, in a handsome and appropriate notice of the recent examination of the pupils of the City School, pays to this institution an elegant compliment and deserved tribute of respect. But, as from the limited circulation of any one newspaper in the city, this excellent article has met the notice of a small ortion, only, of the citizens, many of whom have ot seen any suitable notice of the late examinafavour on him, by the insertion in your tion of the pupils of the school. I hereby send you, for insertion in your next paper, extracts from the reports of the City School Committee, at the January and February meetings of the Mayor and Board of Councilmen, as being better calculated, then anything I can say on that subject, to meet the views and expectations of the citizens, as being in perfect accordance with the facts of the case, and highly creditable to the Institution. The City School is a common property, in

which every citizen, without distinction, has a direct and individual interest. The benefits of this institution are not confined to a favored few, but nmongst an original as very striking and appropriate. the adoption of the measures recommend. Yet your Committee have formed too high an estimate of the of the virue, intelligence and public spirit of the citizens of Lexington, to suppose, for a moment, that they would demur to any measure having for its object the support of an institution of so much importance to their children; and therefore so dear o them as is the City School.' 'The ixth session of the School closed in the most satisfactory manner. The examination of the pupils was highly creditable, and the result such as fully sustains the high reputation of the school. The course of instruction in all the branches necessary in a complete business education, is full and thorough, the method of imparting instruction is superior, and the discipline is of the most salutary and wholesome kind. The school is in every respect well governed, orderly and regular, far sur passing any idea which they had conceived of its merits, and more than realizing the most sanguine expectations of its warmest friends.?

These extracts will serve to show the high esti-

mation in which those gentlemen hold this flour-ishing institution; which, whilst it powrs forth, with a munificent hand, the blessings of moral and scientific instructions upon the youth of the city of nich it is at once the ornament and pride,stands a living monument to the honor of its founders, whose names, together with that of its accomplished Principal, it will hand down to future generations, as the common benefactors of the race of Man. I had the satisfaction of witnessing the late examination of the pupils, which far surseen, and which reflected the highest credit upon the teachers and their respective classes. In relaion to the City School there can be but one sentirank which it holds as a literary institution; and that it is worthy of the high seat it occupies in the affections of the citizens of Lexington.

Respectfully,
JAS. G. McKINNEY. Lexington, Feb. 16, 1837-8-1t.

Sale at Public Auction. N Saturday the 25th inst. at 12 o'clok, A. M. will be sold on the premise, my BAG-GING FACTORY AND RESIDENCE,, situated on the Varsailles Turnpike, less than one-balf mile from the City limits. This property is very valuable, as the buildings are numerous and permanent; there is in the Factory machinery sufficient for running 16 looms; there are 32 Acres of the fine Land attached. Terms of sale, one third Cash; the balance in six and twelve months Possession given immediately; title good. SAM'L., PHLKINGTON. feb. 15, 1837.—7-ts.

CLOVER SEED.

200 BUSHELS for sale low, by MONTMOLLIN & CORNWALL. Feb 9, 0837.--6-41

TO WHOLESALE DEALERS.

New Goods FEBRUARY 171837.

TILFORD, HOLLOWAY & CO. ARE now receiving their FIRST SUPPLY of SPRING GOODS, comprising a general

STAPLE & FANCY MERCHANDIZE. Their stock is now large, and they will contineer or receive additional supplies weekly through-

out the season.

The attention of Merchants purchasing to sell again, is respectfully invited, as they promise to such great inducements. Lex., feb 18, 1837--8-6wif

NEW FIRM In the Boot & Shoe Business.

HE Subscribers having formed a Copartner-ship under the name and style of

Vanpelt & Franklin. Will carry on the above busines in all its branches at the old stand of S. B. VANPELT, on upper St., ext door to the Intelligencer Office.

They manufacture every description of fine Laies' and Gentleman'

Shoes, Boots, Bootees Gaiter Boots, Kid Slippers, &c. &c.

And Lasting Work of every kind, together with COARSE SHOES AND BOOTS. They also keep constantly on hand a large sup-oly of Eastern made SHOES, BOOTS, &c. &c.

of the very best quality, which they warrant to their customers Their assortment at present is as large as any in the city, comprising every variety of style and price—so that those who favor them with a call may be assured of being suited.

They respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage and the custom of their friends.

S. B. VANPELT, H. B. FRANKLIN, Lex., Feb 11, 1837-7-tf

S. B. VANPELT respectfully requests his former customers who are in arrears, to call and settle up their accounts, as it is necessary for the old books to be closed. He hopes that none will the think in the contract of the slight this invitation. Feb. 11, 1837.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE. IN LEXINGTON.

Y virtue bf a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, rendered on the petition of the heirs of Edward West'dec'd, I will expose to public sale, on the premises, on Saturdny, the 4th day of March next, the property in the petition men-tioned, being that formerly owned and in part oc-copied by Edward West, dec'd., said property lies on Mill street, between Water and high streets, and has four good substantial buildings upon it: two of them on Water street immediately oppo-site the head of the Rail Road, and well calculated for business housees; one on High street a, large and commodious family residence.

The property will be sold in parcels convenient-

ly arranged.
TERMS.—One fourth of the purchase money in hand, the ballance in three equal annual pay-ments, with interest from the date, to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser, and the retention of the title until all the purchase money is paid.

Sale to commence at 12 o'ctock, M.

H. I. BODLEY, Com'r. Lexington, Feb. 7, 1837.--7-td.

ADMINISTRTOR'SA SALE.

VILL BE SOLD on Monday the 27th Feb Stout, dec'd, on Cane Run, near the road om Georgetown to Lexington, the personal estate of said decedent, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; House and Kitchen Furnature; Farming Utensils &c. A YOUNG STUD HORSE, By Whip, from a Hamilton Mare, a fine animal, aged 5 years. A Two Horse wagon and gear. Also a large lot of Bacon and about two tons of

old Hemp broke.
Six months credit for all sums over \$5; under that amount cash in hand. Bond and approved security will be required. Sale to commence a 11 o'clock, A. M.

EVERETT O. STOUT,

JOHN RUNYAN,

February 12, 1527, 7, 1,

Februrary 13, 1837. -7-1t.

AHOGANY, Walnut, Cane Back, Spring Seat, Cane Seat, Fancy, Windsor, Spring Seat, and Boston Rockand all other kinds of CHAIRS; Spring Seat and Plain SOFAS; SETTEES

&c. &c., and every description of CABINET FURNITURE, Such as Bureaus, Side-Boards, Limestone St., 2d door above the Jail. LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY. His work is made of the very best materials, and made by workmen inferior to none in the

ANATOMY, SURGERY

may 21, 1836-7-tf

AND PHYSIOLOGY. R. Samuel B. Richardson respectfully an nounces to the members of the medical class of Transylvania (before their dispersion,) and to Students of Medicine in the Mississippi Valley, his intentions to deliver a second course of demionstrations upon Surgical Anatomy, Surgery and Physiology in this city, during the winter of 1837. His course will comprise a period of 4 months, commencing the 1st of November, and termrnating the 1st of March ensuing. Ample apartments, and means of illustration will be provided. For the character of the proposed Course, refmembers of my present Anatomical and Surgical

SAMUEL B. RICHARDSON. Lex. Feb. 14, 1837-7-3t.

NOTICE.

SHALL attend on the 14th day of March next, at 8 o'clock, a m, with the processioners appointed by the County Court of Fayette and the Surveyor of said county, at the beginning corner of the tract of land on which I now reside, being part of the land owned by William Kise, deceased, for the purpose of processioning and es-tablishing the corners of said tract, and of doing such other acts as may be deemed necessary, according to law. The processioners will adjourn from day to day if necessary, until the business is -ompleted, WM. KISE. Fayette co Feb 16, 1837-7td

DR S. B. RICHARDSON

WERY respectfully announces to the public, that he will continue the practice of his profession as heretofore, and that his office is the nereto: ore, and that his office is the same as that of the late firm of J. C. and S. B. Richardson, situated on Upper street, between the Markethouse and Hill street. His residence is on the corner above. s. B. RICHARDSON would receive a few

Students of Medicine, by the year or a longer period, as shop pupils, who in addition to the privi-leges of the office, will be entitled to the benefit of s private Course of Lectures on Anatomy and

Lexington, Feb 8, '37 .-- 6-3t



30.000 Dollars-nett: 30,000 Dollars! 2 Prizes of 25,000 Dollars' 66 20,000 Dollars! All to be drawn in the month of March!

E have never before had the opportunity of laying before our patrons and correspondents so many BRILLIANT CAPITALS in any one month as are now offered to the public, to be drawn in the month of March—and we would particularly refes to those Schemes of the 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th, as worthy of especial attention. To ensure a supply, and prevent disappointment, lose no time in addressing your orders

S. J. SYLVESTER, 130 Broadway New-York.

30.000 dollars, VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

Class 1. For the Benefit of the Town of Wheeling To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturdav March 4, 1837.

CAPITALS. 25,000 dolls! 8,000 dolls! 6,000 dolls! 3,080 dolls! - 2 of 2,500 dolls!--2 of 2.000 dolls 2 of 1.500 dolls! 20 of 1,000 dolls! 20 of 500 dolls! 20 of 400 dolls! 50 of 200 dolls!-56 of 100, &c. &c.

Tickets only 8 Dollars. A Certificate of a package of 22 Whole Tickets will be sent for 100 Dollars-Packages of halves. quarters and eighths in proportion

CAPITAL.

30.000 dollars!

Virginia State Lottery, Class No 2 For the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Me-chanic Association. To be drawn at Alexandria Va Saturday, March 11, 1837.

CAPITALS. 30.000 dollars!

10,000 dolls! 7,000 dolls! 5,000 dolls! 4,000 dolls! 3,000 dolls! 25 prizes of 1.000 dolls! 50 of 500 dolls! 50 of 200 dolls! 88 of 150 dolls! 63 of 100 dolls! &c. &c. Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion
Certificate of a Package of 25 whole tickets will
be sent for \$130. Haives and quarters in pro
portion. Delay not to send your orders to For

Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 4, for 1837. To be drawn at Wilmington, Del. Wednesday, March 15, 1837. SCHEME

20,000 DOLLS

5,000 dolls! 3,000 dolls! 2,000! dolls! 1,640 dolls! 20 of 1.000 dolls! 20 of 300 dolls! 20 of 150 dolls! 155 of 100 dolls! &c &c. Ticket only Five Dollars.

A Certificate of a Package of 22 Whole Tickets will be sent for \$65. Packages of shares in and Assistant Assessor for the present year: proportion.

BRILLIANT! 50 Prizes of 1000 dollars!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class C. To be drawn at Alexandria, D C March 18, 1837

RICH & SPLENDID SCHEME. \$58,8231

15,000 dolls!-10,000!-5,000 dolls!-3,000 dolls!-2,500 dolls!-1,916 dolls!-50 of 1,000 dolls! 50 of 500 dolls! 50 of 300 dolls! 63 of 250 dolls!

63 of 100 dolls! &c. Tickets only \$10.

A Certificate of a Package of 25 Whole Tickets in this Magnificent Scheme, may be had for \$140. Packages of halves and quarters in pro-

CT GRAND SCHEME! 40

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the Benefit of the Mechanical Benevolent So

CLASS No. 3, for 1837, To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Saturday, March 25, 1837.

CAPITALS. 35,294 Dollars!! \$11,764!\$6,000!\$5,000!

3,000 dolls! 2,500 dolls! 2,361 dolls! 50 Prizes of 1,000 DOLLARS! 50 of 250 dolls! 50 of 200 dolls! 63 of

Eighths in proportion.
S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway, N. Y.

BOOK & NEWSPAPER SALE,

N the Evening of Thursday, the 23D FEB-RUAY, will be sold at D. BRADFFRD'S Auction Store, Main street, A VALUABLE STOCK OF BOOKS, and FILES for 1836, of about 200 different Newspapers, published in the several States and Territories. Lexington, Feb 9, 1837 .- 6-tds

A SECOND NOTICE. HOSE indebted to the late firm of Drs. J. C. & S. B. RICHARDSON, are again very respectfully informed that their notes and accounts have been placed in the hands of Mr. A. Z. Boyer for collection, who is fully empower ed to settle the same.

As an immediate closure of the business of the

As an immediate closure of the business of the late firm is required, it is hoped, and expected that all indebted will without further delay, discharge DRAKE & THOMPSON. their respective dues. Lex. Feb. 7, 1837.—6—3t.

New House,

MULLING & KENETT,

AVING purchased of John Shrock, his STOCK OF MERCHANDISE, which is well assorted, now offer to sell goods on as fair and reasonable terms, as they can be bought in any house in this market. They are determined to spare no pains to accommodate and please those who may favor them with their patronage. We solicit the old friends of the house to continue their favors, and as many new friends as we can

Lex Jan 25, 1837-4-tf

I have sold my stock of goods to Messrs Mul-LINS & KENETT, I take great pleasure in recomand solicit for my successors a continuance of their

It is imperiously necessary now for me to close as speedily as possible, the accounts on my Books. I hope all who have accounts with me will adjust them without further delay; I will have them ready for settlement at the old stand in a few days. JOHN SHRUCK,

New Concern.

HIGGINS, COCHRAN, &CO

(Successors to Collins, Timberlake & Co.) HE Subscribers would respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS of Massrs. collins, Timberlake & Co., and earnestly solicit a continuance of the liberal parrouage of the late o purchasers heretofora extendanded will be con-inued, and they pledge their best exertions to nerit the favor of their old customers.

FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS.

TO WHOLESALE DEALERS they par icularly invite an examination of their stock, as hey design to sell goods as low by the piece, as hey can be purchased in this market.
HIGGINS, COCHRAN & CO. Dec 20, 1836.—82-tf

NOTICE.

OLLINS, TIMBERLAKE & CO. having disposed of their entire stock of Merchandize to Messrs. HIGGINS, COCHRAN & CO. respectfully solicit from their friends and former customers for their successors a continuance of the generous patronage that has been extended to them. It gives us pleasure to recommend to the public the present firm, as no pains will be spared o give satisfaction to purchasers, and no house in he market more capable to offer inducements. Contemplating a change of residence it becomes necessary to earnestly invite those having accounts with us to call at our old stand and settle them, as a speedy adjustment will give facility to

our movements.
COLLINS, TIMBERLAKE & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. The subscribers having associated themselves under the style of

S. & J. D. SWIFT, FOR the purpose of doing a WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERY BUSINESS, spectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage their friends and the public generally which they have so liberally experienced previous to for ming their present partnership. They will keep on hand a general and well selected assortment of articles in their line and will be enabled to offer as good bargains as can be had in this city,

STEPHEN SWIFT,
JOSEPH D. SWIFT.
Cheapside, Ldx. Dec. 20th, 1836.—82-2m
S. & J. D. SWIFT request those indebted to
them by note or account, whilst they were engaged
in business separately, to settle and pay off at an
early day. Their accounts are numerous and
drawn off ready for settlement.

Assessors!---- Licenses!! SHEHE Mayor and Board of Council-

Jan 25, 1836-4-tf Jan 16, 1837-4-11

MARY PARKER. L ONT I posite the Court-House, Lexington, posite the Court-House, Lexington. pike Bridge, 6 miles from Lexington; the

A GOOD FARM, TO BE REHTED.

Dissolution.

HE partnership beretofore existing between Mr Carty and myself, was dissolved on the 5th inst. by mutual consent. I have sold my in-erest to Mr Nathl. L. Turner, who in conjunction th Mr Carty, will continue the Wholesale and Retail Grocery business, at my old stand on Main street. I avail myself of this opportunity to teneral encouragement, and recommend to them, my friends Messrs Carty and Purner, who I have no hesitation in saying, will spare no exertions to desiration in action.

Give them satisfaction.

JOHN McCAULEY.

The undersigned have formed a co-part inder the style of CARTY and TURNER, for the purpose of doing a

Wholesale Grocery, Commission & Forwarding

BUSINESS, Tickets only \$10.

A Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for 130 dollars. Halves, Quarters and line of the sent for 130 dollars. Halves, Quarters and South. At the old stand of McCauley & Carty, on Main street. They are receiving in addition to their old Stock, a large supply of New GROCERIES;

consignments to them. JOHN CARTY NATHL L TURNER. Lex Jan 24, 1837 -4-tf

STOLEN ROM the Pasture of the subscribers in Lex., on Thursday last, a BLACK HORSE, fourteen hands high, a ridgling, white on the , from the use of the collar, and blind in

Any person who will deliver said horse to the ubscribers in Lexington, shall receive \$10 for

CAUTION—A second attempt to steal our horses was made on Tuesday night, which induces us to believe, that a gang of horse thieves is now in Lexington, against which the public should be on their guard.

DRAKE & THOMPSON.

HE Subscriber will give the highest price in GOOD CLEAN HEMP or Lexington, against which the public should be on their guard.

DRAKE & THOMPSON.

Strington, or at his Factory.

J. McCAULEY.

Lexington, Feb 4, 1837.—6-2m. CAUTION-A second attempt to steal our

Lez Jan 24, 1837-4-tf

Any person wishing a Carriage of any description, can by giving an order, have the same forwarded from the manufacturers at New Ark, free

Lexington , Sept. 15, 1836---55--tf

PLOUGH MAKING & BLACK-SMITHING.

HE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the well known establishment, formerly belonging to Mr. Wm. Rockhill, and are now prepared to furnish all articles in their line, on the shortest notice. The PLOUGH line, on the shortest notice. The PLOUGH MAKING Business will be continued in all its pranches, and a good assortment of the least of t oranches, and a good assortment of the latest im-proved Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old Ploughs repaired with neatness and despatch.

WM. P. BROWNING, JOHN HEADLEY, UNDER THE FIRM OE

BROWNING & HEADLEY. N. B. We wish to employ a first rate Plough Stocker, or Wagon Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. Also-2 or 3 Apprentices in the Smithshop, of respectable parentage and who can come well recommended. B&H. Lex Sep 7.--53-11

NOTICE. CIRCUMSTANCES having transpired, which renders it expedient for me to consumate an intended partnership with *Ingerson & McClelland* for the construction of the stone work at the Cliffs, on Kentucky river:— The business in future will be conducted in their names, and they will be responsible for all contracts and busi ness connected with this work from the commence ment to the close of their operations.

Their characters as contractors, and their busi-ess habits will, no doubt, sufficiently recommend them to the company and the public

JAMES COOK. April 23, -- 16- f. - Dayton Dam Herald.

FURNITURE WARE ROOM. HE undersigned, recently from Cincinnation having increased their stock of Furniture. have the pleasure of offering a large assortment and will endeavor to keep such a supply as will en-able their customers to furnish themselves on as short notice and as favorable terms as elsewhere. They have now on hand and will continue to man-

facture the following: SIDEBOARDS, vario Dressing Bureaus do patterns, with Marble Tops Tables do do Centre " Enclosed Bason Stants to Mahogany Dining, Breakfast, Extension, Hall and Sideboard Tables; SOFAS, Spring Seat;

Mahogany Chairs;
Boston Rocking Chairs, do; Easy do;
Bed Steps; Patent Beadsteads, on an improved
plan, tried and approved; with all other ar-

icles in their line. They are prepared to attend to Funeral An arrangement has been made for a supply of astern made PIANO FORTES.

VENEERS for sale. Just received, as a sample, one of Swift's refronted Patent Elastic Cushion-hammer PIANOS-Also, a second-hand Piano for sale of

THOS. W. POWELL, HORACE E. DIMICK, Main st. 2d door above the Library. Lexington, Nov. 24, 1836-74-tf

40,000 KENTUCKY SE-GARS, made of sound Id Tobacco, and manufactured in the best style For Sale by D, BRADFORD.

Main st. Lex Dec 8, 1836-78-tf

be not paid, with the interest due thereon, by the 15th day of May next, that then the Directory will proceed to forfeit such Stock as directed in the 24th Section of the Charter of the Bank—and hat hereafter no Dividend of the profits of this Bank will be paid to any Stockholder, who may

JNO TILFORD, Pres't.

Green Hill Seminary.

cluding MUSIC and the FRENCH LANGUAGE. The plan of Instruction is original, and is, in many respects, different from that pursued in other schools in this country. Much attention will be der my sincere thanks to my patrons for their lib- given to the strengthening and expanding the mind, a part of education more important than any other, and one that is nearly entirely neglected, even in the highest schools. It will be attempt ed to teach the students how to use whatever the may learn to advantage in conversation and the intercourse of society. No student will be received for a less time than the whole school term;

and no reduction will be made for absence, except of long-continued sickness. TERMS.—\$150 for Board and Tuition, with moderate extra charges for the French Language and Music. A deduction of \$10 will be made where students furnish their own Beds and Bedding. Books and Stationary furnished at the Institution, at the Lexington prices.

Apply at the store of B W. & H. B. Todd,

Lexington, or at the School, 12 miles east of Lexington.

REFER TO REFER TO
Jacob Hughes, Esq.
Gilson Berryman,
Maj. Neal McCannn,
Thos. Blackwell, Esq.
Patterson Bain,
Green Hill School, Fayette Co.,
Nov 22, 1836—74-3m

TEACHER WANTED. A GOOD Teacher is wanted, in a School on Town Fork, 5 miles from Lexington. None need apply except he is fully comprtent, and Apply to J W HENDERSON and NATHAN PAINE

Lex Jan 31, 1837--5-4t DRAKE & THOMPSON. THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH FOR HEMP.

Austin's Colony, Texas, very eligibly situa ted on Dick's or Dickson's Creek, a navigable stream, emptying into Galvaston Bay, at whose mouth the town of Powhatan is laid out, commanding a fine harbor. The above tract was selected for the review of the property of the content A 1 his Coach Repository, has now on hand four very fine COACHEES, CHARIOTTEES, BAROUCHES and BUGGIES, all of the first quality, manufactured at New-Ark, New-Jersey, which will be sold on the lowest terms.

Any person wishing a Coache. emigrate to Texas, as saving much trouble, ex-pense and delay. I equire at this office. Lex Aug 27, 1835—35-16

Choice Wines, Liquors, &c.

NIE Subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends, customers, and the public ger CHOICE WINES & OTHER LIQUORS every description. These were purchased in the Eastern cities, from whence the subscriber has

Port, WINES. Madeira, and Tenerisse And the very hest quality of

COGNAC AND CHAMPAIGNE BRANDY.

The subscriber also has on hand some exceller PORTER by the dozen, and a quantity of superior CHEESE, all of which, with other articles in his line, he will dispose of on reasonable terms, at his stand on Mill street, next above Crutchfield & Tilford's. JOHN McKENZIE.

Lexington, June 17 .-- 32-tf

LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE Insurance Company Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last.

CAPITAL, 300.000 Dollars!



Furniture, Merchandize, Sc. Against Loss Furniture, Merchandize, &c. against Loss or Damage by Fire, in Town or Country. Steam, Keel and Flat Boats, and their Cargoss against the Damages of inland or river Navigation; and PROPERTY of every description, against the

"This Company will also INSURE LIVES, for one or more years, or for life! The owners of Negro Men, Slaves employed in Factories, or on Farms, will find it to their advan-

The following are the officers chosen by the stockholders:

THOMAS SMITH, President. JOHN W. HUNT, JOHN NORTON, WM S. WALLIER, JACOB ASHTON, M. C. JOHNSON, Directors. JOEL HIGGINS,

A. O. NEWTON, Sec'ry. Thomas P. Hart, Surveyor. Lex Sept 23, 1836-58-tf

COMMONWEA' TH OF KENTUCKY,

Woodford County Circuit, Sct. }

September Term, 1836. }

Fielding Davis, Guardian, &c., complainants
against Joseph Eaton's heirs, defendants.

IN CHANCERY. HIS day came the complainant by his counsel and filed his petition, herein, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, Amanda M. Buckingham, Dis Paihe, NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUC
KY.

| appear and answer the complainant's bill according to law and the rules of this court—It is therefore ordered that unless the said non resident de-RIDGELY GREATHOUSE, cwcc

Sept 10-79 2

Mad water. A. RS. FISCHER, (late Mrs Herring,) has to render to them the health and comfort of warm or cold Ba hs, for which the premises and the public, that her health, which compelled her to suspend it, is again restored, and she has resumed the practice of her profession. To her acquaintainces, she hopes her former practice will THIS School will be continued the ensuing year. The School term will commence the first Monday in February; and terminate the 15th of Decamber, allowing a recess of one month. be a sufficient recommendation. To others, she

Her practice will be limited to the city and its immediate vicinity. Her residence is on Lime-stone street, a little above Brennan's Hotel.

Lex Nov 12, 1836-72-3n.

FOR RENT. THE LARGE BRICK HOUSE on Water street, opposite the Rail-Road Of-ice, the same lately occupted by William Wilgus

. C. HUNT. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY Mostgomery county Set. Taken up by Highland Garrett, at his plantation in Montgomery county, on the 22d October, 1836, a SORREL MARE, a bout five years old last spring, about 14 and a half Justice of the Peace for Montgomery county.

L Y MILLSPAUGH.

A copy att. JAMES HARROD, c M c c Nov 1836-3-3t*

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that for the better accommodation of his customers, he has removed to the large Store Rooms,

No. 50, Main Street, two doors below his old stand, where he intends keeping constantly on hand, BRITISH AND AWERICAN

Dry Goods, which will be offered to Wholesale and Retail which will be offered to remotestic and Rectait

Dealers, upon accommodating terms. Having made recent arrangements, which will emble him to receive, in addition to his regular Spring and Fall importations, constant supplies from the lately presumed, that the performance of Eliza Bailey, Mary McFarland, Houston, Butler, Romustic and the performance of the property of the performance of the

WHOLESALE and RETAIL HAT MANUFACTORY.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs his friends and the dublic that he has taken his brother, HIRAM SHAW, into partnership. The business in future will be conducted at the old stand, north corner of Main and main-cross streets,

Where one or both of them may always be found to wait on those that give them a call. They have on hand, and will continue to keep, an excellent assortment of all kinds of HATS, and will sell on as accommodates. and will sell on as accommodating terms as any ing to purchase to call upon him. NAT. SHAW.

N. & H. SHAW,

Lex. June 6, 1836. -36-tt. N. B. Those having unsettled accounts, will N. B. Those naving utsettle.

please call and settle them with either of us.

N. S.

SOLD OUT!

HAWKINS, MORRISON & HUNTER

HE undersigned have now opened a large and splendid stock of Entire STOCK of MERCHANDISE To Messrs HUNTER, HALE & HARPER, to whom they respectfully and confidently recom-mend their former friends and customers, believing that no house in Lexington will offer greater inducements, or be more deserving of the patron-

age of their friends.

Having dissolved their partnership (except so far as may be necessary to close the concern,) it is very important to them that the business should e wound up with as little delay as possible. They therefore carnestly request those indebted, to call and close their accounts. The notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of Mr. Thoaccounts will be placed in the hands of Mr. Thomas C. Newcomb, who will at all times be found at the old stand, to whom or to either of the substribers, payment can be made. All claims against problems will be made at the old stand, to whom or to either of the substribers, payment can be made. All claims against problems will be made at the old stand, to whom or to either of the substribers, payment can be made. All claims against problems will be made to the firm of the firm of the firm of the firm of the conducted by them jointly, and the firm of the

he concern will be paid by either of us. HAWKINS, MORRISON & HUNTER.

Merchandisc. OF HAWKINS, MORRISON & HUNTER, N. YORK SPIRIT OF THE TIMES, DRY GOODS BUSINESS THE STOCK OF GOODS IS

New and Desirable, ND they will offer them to purchasers upon as fair terms as they can be had in the West. To the friends and customers of the late firm, they would say, that they shall be accommodated upon the same terms as heretofore, and we solicit

J. J. HUNTER, G. B. HALE, T. F. HARPER. Just received, a handsome assortment fine Figured Repps, Satins and Silks.

H. H. & H. Lexington, Dec 24, 1836 83-2m NEW YEAR. S it often happens, that men in business wish to open new sets of Books about the first of January, such are informed, that D. BRADFORD has at his Auction and Commission Store, Main

VALUABLE PROPERTY For Sale WISH to sell a HOUSE and LOT, of five and three fourth acres, lying on the Maysville Turnpike, just without the limits of the city of Lexington. The buildings are, a good roomy Dwelling House, of brick and frame, with eight rooms, good Kitchen; Negro-house; capacious Stables, sufficient for 80 horses; two wells of ex-

CLEMENT SMITH.
Lex Jan 15, 1837-3-11

LICENSES

for Taverns, Coffee Houses, &c. must be made at the same time: and

LICENSES

For Gigs, Hacks, Carts and Wagons can be had upon application to me, at the Circuit Court Cierks

Office. H I BODLEY, Clk City.

Jan 25, 1836-4-tf

Interest due thereon, by the last and successively.

Lexington, January 11, 1836.

JOTICE is hereby given, that an Instalment of \$5 on each Share of the Stock of this swer the complainant's hill, the same will be taken for confessed against them. It is further ordered that unless the said non resident defendants shall appear here on or before the first day of the next March term of this court, and answer the complainant's hill, the same will be taken for two merous company who visit the city, that he authorised newspaper printed in this state for two months successively.

A copy.

Jan 25, 1836-4-tf cupied by G. W. Fucker, nearly opposite Mr Brennau's Hotel, where every attention shall be paid to those who may please to call on him, either to smoothe their chins, throw their locks in the most fashionable style, or

He will be always found on his post, and every exertion used to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize him. Lexington, Oct 17, 1836.-63-tf

NORTHERN BANK KENTUCKY, RDERED, that a Dividend be declared of five per cent, for the last six months on the Capital Stock, paid in on the 1st July last, and the same rate on the Instalment paid in on the 15th November to the 1st instant. to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, after the 10th inst.

J TILFORD, President.

Elisha Dickerson. &c. vs. Thomas E. Hickman, &c.

LARKE CIRCUIT, September Term, 1836

Elisha Dickerson, &c. Complainants against

his wife and Walter G. Moberly, not having entered their appearance herein, agreeably to law and the reles of this court, and it appearing to the A FRAME HC court that they are not inhabitants of this Combout five years old last spring, about 12 above.
hands high, shod all round, small star in the forehead, and several saddle marks; appraised at 335 by their Counsel, it is ordered, unless the said defendants, James Wills and Constance, his wife and Walter G. Moberly, shall enter their application to J. McCAULEY. and Walter G. Moberly, shall enter their appearance and file their answer or plea herein, on Dec or before the first day of the next March Term of this court, the bill of the complainants will be taken for confessed against them and the matters therein decreed as true : - And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some duly authorised newspaper printed in this State,

> Nov 20, 1836-73-9w THE TURF HORSE COLUMBUS,

(BY OSCAR.)

RATEFUL to the citizens of Fayette and the adjoining counties, for past favors and patronage, the proprietor of Columbus will of lus, Jasper, Remus and others that we hope to hear from, have placed his claims to distinction entirely beyond dispute. All particulars will be

M THOMPSON. Jan 26, 1837--5-3t

REMOVAL.

CABINET WAKING. HE subscriber respect-fully informs his o'd ustomers, and the public generally, that he has REMOVED his CABINET SHOP and Dwelling House to the stand Sheridan, on Main Street.

VANNOY'S PATENT BEDSTEADS was added to order on short notice.

JOSEPH MILWARD. Lexington, Dec. 12, 1835-2-11

New Fall & Winter GOODS.

Fall and Winter Goods, Which they will offer at as low prices as they can be had for in the Western Country—for Cash or country produce, such as is usually taken in exchange for Goeds. Asour stock is large and complete, we deem it unnecessary to enumerate articles. We invite our friends and customers to call and examine for themselves.

and examine for themselves. OREAR & BERKLEY. Lexington, Nov. 7-69-tf

THOS. C. OREAR under the firm of

HAWKINS, MORRISON & HUNTER.
Lexington, Dec 24, 1836 83-2m

HIUNTER, HAME & HARPER,

ESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and they hope by strict attention to business to give entire satisfaction.

Those persons indebted to me personally, are earnestly requested to settle the same by payment or note, as it is very important to close the old concern.

THOS. C. OREAR OREAR & BERKLEY,

Lexington, Nov. 7-69-ti.

TURF REGISTER,

PUBLISHED weekly at 157 Broadway, N.

York, at \$5 per annum. Payable in advance. W. T. PORTER, Editor.

J. V. TRUMBULL,

Agent for Lexington, Fayete Co.

Sept. 15, 1836—55-tf.



JOHN R. SHAW has at his Auction and Commission Store, Main street, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 quire DAY BOOKS AND LEDGERS. Also, a few half and quarter boxes prime SPANISH SEGARS, which can be had cheap, if applied for immediately.

Lexington, Nov. 28, 1836-75-1f Wirphy, Sen. just above the jail, where he will be pleased to see his old friends and customers.

Also-WHITESMITHING done at he same

Lex Jan 1837--4-tf PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE. First rate Super royal Ramage Press, -one of the best in the West. A large fromt of of Fica, Small Pica, Long Primmer: with stands, Stables, sufficient for 80 horses; two wells of excellent water; fine Garden, with plank fence, &c.

Any person wishing to purchase, can examine the gage in the Printing business, a better opportunity for procuring the materials could not present itself. The letter is nearly new. A bargain can be had by addressing, W. &. J. T. CAMP-

A Good Blacksmith to be CITY PROPERTY

FOR SALE. HE undersigned wishes to sell the following Property, to wit: A LARGE 3 STORY BRICK HOUSE on the corner of Main and Mill streets, now occu-

pied as a Grocery by McCauley and Carty.

A BRICK HOUSE AND LOT, on Maincross street. TWO UNIMPROVED LOTS, joining the same, one of which is on the corner Maincross and Maxwell streets. Also,-TWO CORNER LOTS,

opposite each other on Maincross, Maxwell and Spring streets, with a front on Maxwell street of abour 650 feet; on those two lots there is a new Rope Walk with Wheel and Wheel-house complete under lease for four years. A BRICK HOUSE AND LOT.

Elisha Dickerson. &c. Complainants against Thomas E. Hickman, &c. Defeudants in Chance-ry.

Wills and Constance AN UNIMPROVED LOT, fronting on Second street 60 feet, and running A FRAME HOUSE AND LOT.

and THREE UNIMPROVED LOTS The whole or any part of the abeve property Dec 29, 1836-83-tf

FOR SALE. 40 THE well known three story BRICK HOUSE on Main street, occupied formerly by Morrison and Bradley, and at present by Messrs. Isles and Wright as a Dry Good Store. This extensive property, 30 feet front, running back to Water street opposite the Reil Road. Warehouse, contains a brick Stable, Carriage house and other buildings; forming altogether a most valuable possession for stores and family residence- For terms apply at my residence on the premises. LUCY D. GATEWOOD. Lexington, May 19, '36--22-1f

N ORDINANCE to amend an Ordinance concerning the offices of Assessor and Assis-

tant Assessor: Be it ordained by the Mayor and Board of Councilmen of the city of Lexington, that here-after the salaries of the Assessor and Assistan Assessor shall be One Hundred and Fifty Dollart

The foregoing ordinance wss regularly passed by the Mayor and Board of Councilment of Lexa-ington on the 23d January, 1837.

JAS G McKINNEY, Mayor
Attest—H I Bodley, City Clerk